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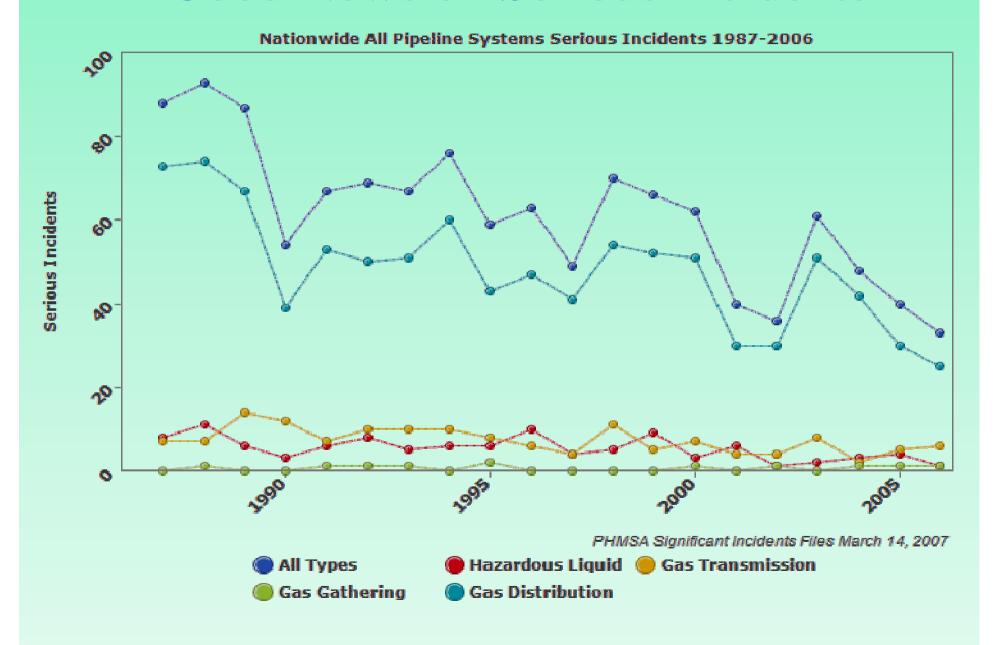
U.S. Department of Transportation

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

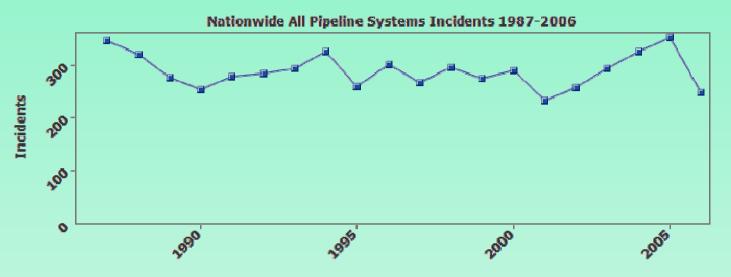


Pipeline Inspection,
Protection,
Enforcement, and
Safety Act of 2006
(PIPES) & Rule Update

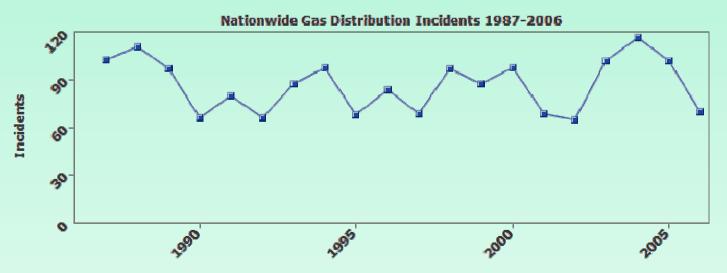
Good News on Serious Incidents



Significant Incidents Rather Flat

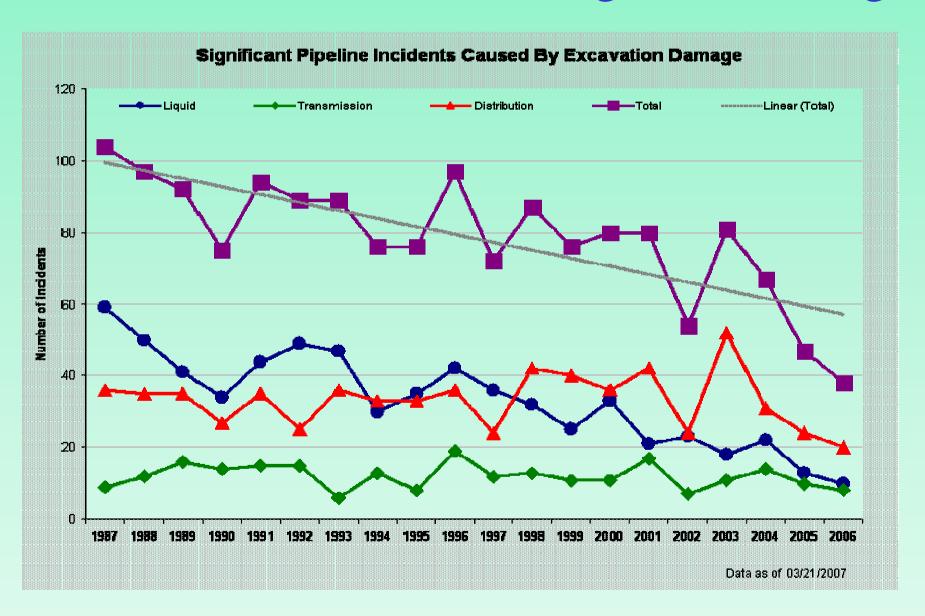


PHMSA Significant Incidents Files March 14, 2007



PHMSA Significant Incidents Files March 14, 2007

Excavation Caused Damages Declining





Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration



Significant Incidents caused by Excavation Damage 2002 thru 2006

Liquid Pipelines

- 14% of Significant Incidents
- 63% of Fatalities and 16% Injuries
- Gas Transmission Pipelines
 - 13% of Significant Incidents
 - 80% of Fatalities and 23% Injuries

Gas Distribution Pipelines

- 37% of Significant Incidents
- 28% of Fatalities and 32% Injuries







The PIPES Agenda

- Create a national focus on the importance of Damage Prevention Programs
- "Aspirational Model" of federal one-call enforcement to encourage States to develop adequate enforcement
- Foster damage prevention improvements in States through new grant program & identifying essential elements
- Increased support for our State Partners









- CGA is the Model gather all Stakeholders
- At the conceptual stage all views sought
- Everyone has an Equal Voice
- Solution is Consensus
- We're not done till all Needs are met
- PHMSA uses Enterprise Approach as Central Value







PIPES Themes

- Damage Prevention
- Managing System Risk Integrity Management
- Infrastructure, People, and Procedures integrated to attain performance
- "Prevention through People" Control Room Management / Fatigue, Operator Qualification for damage prevention tasks





Civil One-Call Enforcement Authority

- PHMSA can only exercise enforcement authority if the State's enforcement program is "inadequate to protect safety"
- Criteria to determine that a State's enforcement is "inadequate" must be established by Rulemaking
- OPS will start with ANPRM that asks questions to solicit input from the Enterprise
- Criteria will show States what to aspire to –
 PHMSA does not want to wade into States with a "big stick"





Possible Criteria for One-Call Enforcement Adequacy

- Process for receiving reports of potential violations from all stakeholders
- Jurisdiction over all damage prevention stakeholders
- Personnel resources for investigating reports
- Tiered financial penalty structure with enhanced education alternatives
- Metrics and Transparency



Hazardous Materials



Key Words in 9 Essential Elements



- Partnership
- **Training**
- Education
- Performance Measures
- Fair and Consistent Enforcement
- Technology
- Data Analysis







Damage Prevention Technology Grants

- Solicit creative ideas from universities
- Develop new technologies for preventing pipeline damage
- Focus on notification systems and underground facility locating and marking
- "Job Site of the Future" enhance image of contractor career in universities
- Working with National Utility Contractor Association on criteria for awards







Increased State Grant Funding

- Authorized funding from 50% up to 80%
- Continuing Resolution limits funding for FY 2007
- Plan for 5% Incremental Increase Per year
- Working with NAPSR on Criteria for Eligibility
- Focus on Meeting Statutory Mandates & Harmonizing Risk Based Approach with State Partners







Enforcement Transparency

- New Website will display Enforcement data
- Statistical summaries starting in 2002
- Enforcement documents from 2007 onward
 - Initial OPS Letter
 - Operator Response (optional)
 - Final OPS Letter
- Meeting with Stakeholders to review and make adjustments before launching Website







Control Room Management

- Operator develops human factors management plan, including maximum hours of service limits for controllers
- Workshop held in 2006. OPS planning another on May 23, 2007.
- Considering appending this newly required plan to the IMP plan
- Prevention Through People



Hazardous Materials





SCADA Standards

- Operator implementation of NTSB Recommendations related to Supervisory Controls and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems
 - Use of Graphics
 - Review and audit of alarms on monitoring equipment
 - Pipeline controller training







Hits and 911

- If excavator damages pipeline and product released, the excavator must call 911
- CGA BP 5-25 call 911 and pipeline operator
- Operators who hit their own pipeline and cause a leak are required to call 911
- Driven by need for improved incident perimeter control for public safety







811 Campaign Funding

- Recognition of the 811 campaign in federal law
- Single donation directly to the Common Ground Alliance
- Not multiple grants to State or Regional groups
- National campaign kick-off May 1, 2007 in Washington DC includes DOT Secretary Peters





Transmission Pipeline and Land Use Planning

- Assembling Enterprise of Stakeholders representing:
 - Property Developers
 - Local Governments
 - Pipeline Industry
- Identify Best Practices for property development adjacent to Gas Transmission and Liquid pipelines
- Make these practices available to local government planners to guide property development





Rule Update





Pipeline Safety: Integrity Management Program Modifications and Clarifications

 SUMMARY: This action modifies the integrity management regulations for hazardous liquid and natural gas transmission pipelines.





Pipeline Safety: Integrity Management Program Modifications and Clarifications

 The modifications included adding an eightmonth window to the period for reassessing hazardous liquid pipelines and modifying notification requirements for operators of hazardous liquid and natural gas pipelines





Pipeline Safety: Integrity Management Program Modifications and Clarifications

 It also repealed a requirement for gas operators to notify local authorities; and allowing alternatives in calculating pressure reduction when making an immediate repair on a hazardous liquid pipeline.





Pipeline Safety: Integrity Management Program Modifications and Clarifications

- This action is intended to improve pipeline safety by clarifying the integrity management regulations and providing operators with increased flexibility in implementing their integrity management (IM) programs.
- DATES: This rule was effective August 16, 2007.





Pipeline Safety: Integrity Management Program Modifications and Clarifications

- Specific changes are in your blue Part 195 codebook under:
 - § 195.452 Pipeline integrity management in high consequence areas





PHMSA Accomplishments in Pipeline Safety

- Improved Public Confidence
- Positive reviews from Congress, NTSB, GAO, & Inspector General during recent Congressional Hearings
- Better informed public and stakeholder community





Challenges for PHMSA in Pipeline Safety

- Rebuilding Public Confidence after Bellingham and Carlsbad Accidents
- Public Perception of Unresponsiveness
- Pressures to Perform (Congress, NTSB, IG)
- Perception of Being "Too Close" to Industry
- Growing Economy Strain to Meet Energy Demand/Pipeline Capacity
- "Zero-Risk Society"
- Growing Stakeholder Community (Agencies, Advocates, Local Communities, Citizen Groups)





Pipeline Safety Websites

ops.dot.gov primis.phmsa.dot.gov